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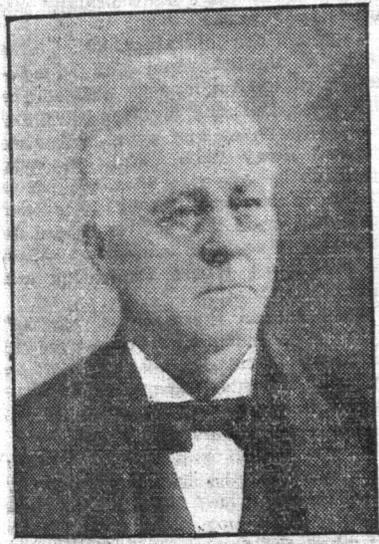
# FOR CLOSE SEASON ON MACKEREL

## Capt. Sylvanus Smith Would Have None Caught Before June 15

### Writes Interestingly on Rise and Decline of Fishery.

Some reasons for the rise and decline of the mackerel fishery, which subject has been discussed at some length the past few years and at present is one of the most vital topics in the minds of fishing experts and scientists is presented by Capt. Sylvanus Smith. Capt. Smith is one of the few surviving pioneers of the famous North Bay hookers, when that branch of the fishery was in its palmy days, and in an article written especially for the Times, he today discusses the great question from a standpoint of practical knowledge and experience, advocating a closed season on mackerel for seiners and netters up to June 15.

The article will undoubtedly prove of much interest, not only to the skipper and fishermen but every reader of the Times. Capt. Smith writes:



**CAPT. SYLVANUS SMITH.**  
Who Advocates a Spring Close Season on Mackerel.

The early settlers along the coast found mackerel very numerous. They were caught in weirs and pounds; some were caught by hook and line by "drifting," as bluefish and salmon are now caught. The lines are put out over the boat's stern while under moderate speed. A large quantity could not be secured in this way, simply enough for family use and for bait. When a boy I was shown one of the large hooks and sinkers used for the purpose of drifting for mackerel. This same method was also employed by fishermen in the Bay of St. Lawrence when I first went there to fish.

The method of "toll bait," as it is called, was accidentally discovered. While dressing fish at anchor on the fishing grounds the refuse being thrown from the decks, caused the mackerel to come up around the side and take the hook very eagerly. So toll bait was prepared by exposing herring, menhaden and other fish to the sun until they were soft and then pounding them to a pulp.

It was found that boats drifting with the wind, and using toll bait could secure more mackerel, so that way was adopted. The manner of preparing toll bait was very much improved by the invention of the bait mill. Then the mackerel fishery began to develop and markets found for the fish. As the years passed, larger vessels were built for the purpose. From 1850 to 1870 there was the largest number of vessels engaged in the mackerel fishery by hook and line. It was said that there were one thousand vessels, large and small, hailing all the way from

New London to Eastport, all engaged in the mackerel fishery. I recollect some of those years well. Some years there would be plenty of fish, but they would not take the hook. The Babsons of Pigeon Cove had the schooners Clifford and the Sangamon, which they fitted with drag seines. They fished off the Isle of Shoals. Sometimes they could get a chance to get a school near the shore and secure

them by use of the drag-seine. I remember a time in 1842 a very large haul of mackerel was secured at Star Island, Isle of Shoals, when all the boats were loaded with fish, but it was not often that mackerel would get near enough to shore to use the drag-seine.

#### Gorham Babson Invented Purse Seine.

Gorham Babson invented the purse-seine about 1850, but it was not universally used until about 1870, when catching mackerel by hook and line was abandoned. Some years have been especially noted for large catches of mackerel. In 1844 a great body of mackerel swarmed all along the shore, filling harbors and bays. These were small fish (small number twos) but were very fat. They came into Gloucester Harbor, one vessel catching 50 wash barrels near Five Pound Island. At high tide they came up to the upper wharves. David Parkhurst, who could tell a good story of the mackerel catch of that year, said that the women at the "head of the harbor" came down with their wash tubs and caught large quantities of fish and he bought them, having hogsheds to salt them in, and he made enough in selling these fish to pay for the house he was then building, which stands at the corner of Vincent and Main streets.

I went fishing at this time from Rockport and the only trouble was to get barrels to salt down the fish. Every house was visited to secure empty flour barrels. One skipper secured a quantity of empty rum barrels at the tavern.

Most any kind of a craft that would float was fitted up for mackerel fishing. I remember a brig from Eastport, called the "North Boundary," which went. One of the "rock sloops" was also used. Many shoresmen took their first fishing trip then and had their experiences to talk of ever after.

In the early 30s, cod fishermen from the St. Lawrence bay reported mackerel very plenty so some vessels fitted for trips to that place, securing a fair catch.

#### Big Fishing Off Here.

In August of the year 1848, vessels lying about 10 miles off Cape Ann, becalmed, saw what they supposed to be a southerly breeze coming along the water. As it came near, it proved to be an immense body of mackerel, miles in extent. They passed by the vessels with heads almost out of the water, and it was seen that they were very large fish; no such fish as these had been seen before on this coast. They took no notice of hook or bait. Vessels made large catches from this immense school, following them as they went south until they passed Chat-ham. As I was fishing in St. Lawrence Bay at this time I did not witness this spectacle.

In the early 60s the catch of mackerel in the North bay, Bay of St. Lawrence, was very large, using hook and line. The fleet was supplied with toll bait by the menhaden fishermen who used the purse-seine to secure their catches, as without the toll bait there could be nothing done in taking mackerel. The menhaden, or porgies, as they are called, were very numerous along the shores and were easily taken. When these fish began to be taken for oil and fertilizing purposes by steamers with extensive purse-seines,

that valuable bait fish was practically annihilated north of Cape Cod. Very few are taken now on this shore; this fact showing the bad effect of the purse-seine. When, in the early 70s, it came in use for catching mackerel, it marked the going out of use of the older and smaller vessels, and also the old men and boys, the best class of vessels were manned by the younger men.

#### Small Fish Came After Close Season.

Large fleets of seiners and netters were sent south every year to meet the fish as they came north to seek their spawning grounds. Through some large catches were secured, it was very injurious to the business, so Congress passed a close season law which provided that mackerel could not be caught until June first; this law was to extend five years.

One year when the vessels went south, they found great rafts of small fish, securing large quantities, more than could be disposed of. Many trips were carried to sea and thrown overboard. As these fish came north, they were taken in large quantities; the best were kept and the rest thrown away. Many thousand barrels were thus wasted. Besides the large quantities of fish that were thrown into the sea, much of the fish landed were in bad condition, and were hard to dispose of. Much of it, after laying several years, was shipped to the West Indies and sold at remarkable prices. The custom of selling fish to the packers in fisherman's order, or out of pickle, was another hard feature of the business. Now in the old method of catching mackerel with hook and line, they would catch only what could be taken care of properly, none were wasted, each man endeavoring to have his fish in as good order as possible.

It seems that the old adage of "Willful waste makes woeful want," has been found true in this case, as for some time there has been no large catches of mackerel, with small or large fish, until the present summer when large schools of tinkers were noticed and secured, some vessels making good catches near here, during the month of August. The mackerel, besides being one of the best fish that swims in the ocean, aside from the

herring are the most prolific and if allowed to propagate some of the old time catches would be secured and would assist largely in furnishing food for the multitudes, as the matter of food supply is one in which the whole country is vitally interested.

If we could have the old time supply of bait (the menhaden) I should like to see the purse-seine done away with, but, as that is probably impracticable, I hold that a close season for seiners and netters till June 15th, would, in a few years make a great change and our vessels would again secure large schools of this most delectable fish.

We read in the papers that the government is interested in the preservation of the forests and mines. Now I think the time will come when the government will have to take some action in the ocean fisheries, to preserve them for the future generation. With rapid increase of population and increasing demand for food, it will be necessary to give this matter careful consideration.

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#### Herring Fisheries in Iceland.

The British vice consul at Reykjavik reports that the herring fisheries of Iceland which are principally carried on off the north coast, during the past season have resulted in an output of 130,000 barrels of herring, salted for export as against 140,000 barrels last year. This year 100,000 barrels have been supplied to the local guano factories as compared with 60,000 barrels last year.

#### Served Him Right.

For seining smelts at Cohasset, Angelo Barnangule paid a fine of \$100 recently.

#### Pensacola Arrivals.

Although all the fishing smacks are out Pensacola saw but few arrivals last weeks. Those that did come in are: The Warren Fish Co.; Chicopee 16,520 lbs. red snappers, 6000 lbs. groupers; Sllas Stearns, 1000 lbs red snappers, 1000 lbs. groupers. For E. E. Saunders & Co.: Ruth A. Welles, 14,000 lbs. red snappers, 5115 lbs groupers; Lettie J. Howard, 28,230 lbs, red snappers; Wallace McDonald 1000 lbs. red snappers; Clara M. Littlefield 20,000 lbs. red snappers, 4000 lbs. groupers.

#### Grand Manan Fishers Doing Well.

The fishermen of Grand Manan are experiencing good returns at the present time. Their weirs are brimming over with herring and their outside waters are yielding splendid returns in cod, hake and other line fish. From Seal Cove alone, during the month of August, 20,000 hogsheds of sardines were exported to Eastport and Lubeec, the fishermen receiving \$3.50 per hogshhead. The line fish districts, North Head and White Head, have done particularly well also.

#### Big Stock.

Sch. Atalanta, Capt. Richard Wadding, weighed off 90,000 pounds of flitched halibut and 12,000 pounds of salt cod from her recent flitching trip, the vessel stocking \$9407.34 from which the crew of 18 men shared \$223.87 each clear.

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#### Portland Fish Notes.

Monday was a pretty busy day at the fish wharves, Central and Commercial docks being crowded with fishing vessels of all sizes and description. The receipts of market fish were the heaviest for a long time, over 100,000 pounds of mixed fish, mostly hake, being landed. The largest catch of all was landed by the schooner George H. Lubeec, she having nearly 40,000 pounds, while the Edmund F. Black hauled for 26,000.

Mackerel were also in quite good receipt, the largest catch coming in being that of the little Gloucester steamer Lois H. Corkum, which hauled for 2000 pounds. The schooner Tecumseh landed 1200 pounds of mackerel and about 2000 pounds of shad, while the schooner Bernie and Bessie brought in 1000 pounds of each. The fleet of twelve or more druggers which went out Sunday night all made a catch, running from 50 to 300 fish each. It is very evident that quite a body of mackerel are coming on the coast, says the Portland Argus, and the fishermen generally believe that there will be good fishing for some weeks yet. In some former years the mackerel fishery has continued up to Thanksgiving, some good catches having been made after the middle of November, and it is hoped that will be the case this year.

#### Will Smoke Bluebacks.

About the newest thing in the prepared, or semi-prepared food line, is smoked blueback, the Portland Press says. As most people know, bluebacks are a species of alewife, but never before have they been smoked. A Philadelphia firm which does an immense smoked fish business, has ordered large quantities of the bluebacks from Portland and will try smoking them.

Not only is this kind of fish being used, but shad are now being smoked. A large quantity of them, fully 5000 pounds, was landed Monday and the greater part will be sent to Philadelphia for smoking. This branch of the fish industry was started last year and it has been very successful.

#### The Labrador Catch.

St. John's, N. E., Board of Trade was apprised last Wednesday that the following vessels, fish laden, left Labrador last month—Mildred, 4000 qtls. sailed September 9; Ss. Usk, 12,000 qtls., sailed Sept. 20; Antoinette, 3400 qtls., sailed Sept. 23; Evelyn, sailed Sept. 25; Royal Lister, sailed Sept. 27; Ellen James, Blanche Currie, Pearl Evelyn and another (Ryan & Co.)

Ss. Diana, Captain J. Blandford, has sailed for Halifax with 6060 quintals of dry cod for Job Bros. & Co., Ltd. This quantity was brought by the Diana from the Straits and Labrador and will in all probability go to the American market.

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# NO ARRIVALS HERE TODAY.

## The Gasoline Torchers Had Almost 150 Barrels Her- ring Last Night.

Today was the quietest morning here along the water front for several weeks, not an arrival of any description in the fish line being reported since Monday afternoon.

The torchers had about 150 barrels of herring last night which were landed here this morning.

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

- Sch. Mettacomet, shore.
- Sch. Lillian, shore.
- Sch. Jeanette, via Boston.
- Sch. Mary Decosta, via Boston.
- Sch. Richard J. Nunan, shore.

### Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Marguerite Haskins, seining.
- Sch. Pinta, seining.
- Sch. Monarch, seining.
- Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, haddocking.
- Sch. Edith Silveira, haddocking.
- Sch. Lucinda I. Lowell, eastern deck handling.
- Sch. William H. Moody, Georges, handling.
- Sch. Rita A. Vjator, shore.
- Sch. Rose Standish, shore.
- Sch. Edith A. Minot, shore.

### TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

#### Salt Fish.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$ 3.62 1-2; medium, \$2 1-2; snappers, \$2.  
Handlin Georges codfish, large, \$4.25 per cwt.; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.00.  
Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$3.50; medium, \$3; snappers, \$2.  
Dory handling codfish, large, \$3.75; medium, \$3.25; snappers, \$2.25.  
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4; mediums, \$3.25.  
Drift codfish, large, \$4; mediums, \$3.62 1-2.  
Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.  
Haddock, \$1.50.  
Large salt mackerel, \$26.50 per bbl.; small, \$15 per bbl.  
Fletched halibut, 10c per lb.

#### Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1 per cwt.  
Eastern cod, large, \$2; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.  
Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.  
All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.  
Hake, 85 cts.  
Cusk, large, \$1.30; medium, \$1; snappers, 50c.  
Dressed pollock, 80c.; round, 70c.  
Bank halibut, 14c per lb. for white, 11c per lb. for gray.  
Fresh mackerel, 25 cts. for large, 18 cts. for medium, 5 cts. per lb. for tinkers.  
Fresh bluebacks, \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl. for bait; \$1.25 per bbl. to freezer; 66 cts. per bbl. for oil.  
Fresh porgies, \$1.25 per bbl. for bait; 75c per bbl. for oil.  
Fresh herring, \$1.50 per bbl. to freezer; \$2.50 per bbl. for bait.

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### Big Fresh Fish Trip.

Sch. Effie Morrissey, Capt. Harry Ross, landed 172,000 pounds fresh fish in Southwest Harbor, Maine, last week and was in Yarmouth yesterday ready for another trip. The vessel stocked \$2,200, the high dory \$66.

### Mackerel At Clarke's Harbor.

Mackerel still continue plentiful the catch at Clark's Harbor, N. S., last week being unusually large. Messrs. Albert Swim, F. T. Nickerson & Co., and James Kenney Co., are the chief buyers.

### Digby, N. S., Fishing Notes.

Sch. Albert J. Lutz, Capt. John Apt, arrived here Saturday night with 84,000 pounds fresh fish among which was 54,000 pounds haddock. The schooner had been absent just a week. Wednesday the captain and crew left for Halifax, where an investigation is being held in reference to the steamer A. W. Perry colliding with the Lutz last May.

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# SOME LARGE TRIPS TODAY

## And Prices Still Hold Up Pretty Good Up at T Wharf

Haddock and cod predominated this morning in the arrivals of fresh fish at T wharf, there being just an even dozen and a half fares in since yesterday's report.

Sch. Frances J. O'Hara, Jr., has the banner trip of the morning, hailing for 87,000 pounds, while sch. Harriett has 81,000 pounds. Other good fares are those of schs. Jessie Costa, Mary C. Santos, Valerie, Onato, Leonora Silveria, Terra Nova, Frances S. Grueby and the steam trawlers Surf and Heroine.

Haddock sold at \$1.25 to \$2.60 a hundred weight, large cod, \$4, market cod \$2 to \$2.25; pollock, \$3.80 to \$4, and halibut and swordfish 20 cents a pound.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:  
Sch. Jessie Costa, 30,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 16,000 hake.  
Sch. Washakie, 25,000 haddock, 700 cod, 9000 hake.  
Sch. Mary C. Santos, 35,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 14,000 hake.  
Str. Heroine, 22,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 500 hake.  
Sch. Valerie, 40,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 9000 hake.  
Sch. Ethel B. Penny, 13,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 10,000 hake.  
Sch. Boyd and Leeds, 3000 haddock, 17,000 cod.  
Sch. Onato, 42,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 14,000 hake.  
Sch. Conqueror, 35,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 15,000 hake.  
Sch. Lenora Silveria, 35,000 haddock, 24,000 cod, 1 swordfish.  
Sch. Terra Nova, 28,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 9000 hake.  
Sch. Frances S. Grueby, 13,000 haddock, 26,000 cod, 4000 hake.  
Sch. Esther Gray, 2000 pollock.  
Str. Surf, 52,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake.  
Sch. Harriet, 45,000 haddock, 35,000 cod, 1500 halibut.  
Sch. Mary J. Ward, 600 pollock.  
Sch. Mina Swim, 20,000 cod.  
Sch. Frances J. O'Hara, Jr., 50,000 haddock, 35,000 cod 200 cusk, 700 halibut.  
Haddock \$1.25 to \$2.60 per cwt.; large cod, \$4; market cod, \$2 to \$2.25; halibut, 20 cts. for white; pollock, \$3.80 to \$4; swordfish, 20 cts. per lb.

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# TALK ABOUT MAKING MONEY!

Capt. Enos Nickerson of sch. Frances S. Grueby is making an enviable record in the haddock fishery. For the four weeks ending last Wednesday, the net stock of the craft was \$8500 net, the crew sharing \$254 clear. The Grueby is in again this morning at Boston with a fresh fare.

### Canadian Fish Figures.

A report issued by the department of marine and fisheries shows at Ottawa a slight falling off in the value of sea fish caught in Canada during August. The value of all fish caught and landed in a green or fresh state was \$2,436,501, as compared with \$2,452,552 for August of last year.

The report says that the windy weather made the drying of fish very difficult matter along the Atlantic coast. In the eastern part of Nova Scotia and on the grand banks bait was very scarce, while dogfish were numerous. Swordfish were found to be as plentiful near the shores of Victoria county.

It is reported from Digby that haddock have been more abundant than for several seasons, and that no dogfish have as yet appeared there. Fish of all kinds were plentiful round Prince Edward Island, but dogfish appeared towards the end of the month and destroyed some gear. With fairly good weather fishing was good in the centres of Charlottetown and St. John, N. B.

### We Dont Catch 'Em All.

The Seoul Press makes the following interesting statement regarding the fishing industry in southern Chosen:

The annual amount received by the fishing industry in Chosen now reaches \$4,500,000 gold, of which \$2,500,000 goes to Japanese fishermen. The total number actually engaged in Chosen fisheries is 100,000, of whom 70,000 are Koreans. With these figures an interesting comparison is made. In Japan proper an average of 120 fishermen cover one square nautical mile, while in Chosen the rate is only 14 fishermen per one square nautical mile. Again, while \$3137 is the average amount of money secured per square nautical mile of sea in Japan proper, in Chosen the figures are only \$747. The average income of a fisherman is \$45 per annum in Chosen, or, to be more accurate, each Japanese fisherman earns \$100 per annum, while Koreans earn only \$25 per annum. The average income obtained by fishermen in Japan proper is \$25. Thus it will be seen that Japanese fishermen in Chosen obtain four times as much as those do in Japan proper. How the Chosen seas abound in marine products may easily be seen from this fact.

In considering the very small incomes derived from this industry, it should be remembered that the majority of the fishermen are also farmers, and that their women and children are generally employed in field work.

### The Sardine Market.

A steady jobbing business continues in imported sardines, for which prices continue firm, with an advancing tendency. A leading importer says: "In France the catch continues very poor, and it is likely to be the poorest catch on record. Prices naturally are very high and sustained, while the demand at those high prices are only fair. Portugal continues to catch just a few small fish but not enough to supply the demand. It is to be hoped that with the more settled weather the catch will improve so that the packers will be able to catch up with orders which they have had on their books for a great many months, and which they have been unable to execute owing to lack of fish. In Norway the packers are trying to combine and make an arrangement in regard to selling prices, claiming that past seasons have yielded no profit. It is true that prices for this little fish, which has grown in favor with the American trade, are very low compared with other sardines, so even if the selling price should be advanced a trifle it is not likely to curtail the consumption."

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### Norway Method of Fishing.

The autumn Norwegian fishery, the most important for the United States, is conducted by whiffing or trailing lines and hoops in the North Sea, says the "Fish Trades Gazette." The history of the development of this fishery and of the export business to the United States is interesting. In 1883, M. Barclay, now the secretary of the well-known Society for the Promotion of Norwegian Fisheries, visited the United States. He took part in the mackerel fishery in that and the following year, and became thoroughly acquainted with the use of the purse-seine, and also with the treatment of the fish. On returning to Norway in 1885 he explained the utility of the purse-seine now so largely employed in the herring fisheries in Scandinavian countries, and endeavored to start an export trade in cured mackerel with the United States. The first consignment resulted in loss, the fish being the summer mackerel and the splitting having been done according to the Norwegian method—by the belly, and not along the back—a method essential for the American market. A little later, Mr. Barclay saw some mackerel which had been caught in the autumn by whiffing, and he immediately perceived that they were the sort fitted for the states, being large, fat and plump fish.

### Gone Haddocking.

Sch. Lucania, Capt. Martin J. Welch sailed for a haddocking trip this morning, having concluded the mackerel seining season.

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# TWO BELATED SWORDFISH

## Brought 20 Cents Per Pound at T Wharf This Morning.

Fresh fish arrivals were in good quality at T wharf, Boston this morning, an even dozen and a half arrivals being at the dock with enough to supply the demands of the trade.

Included in the list were 2 swordfish, brought in by sch. Adeline which brought 20 cents a pound, the highest price paid for swordfish this season. Among the off shores with good fares are schs. Effie M. Morrissey, Jorgina, Clara G. Silva, Adeline, Frances P. Mesquita, James W. Parker, Pontiac, Mary, Gladys and Nellie.

Haddock sold at \$1.25 to \$2.50 a hundred pounds; large cod \$2.50 to \$3; market cod, \$1.75 to \$2; hake, \$1 to \$1.25; pollock, \$1.90 to \$2; and cusk, \$1.50.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:  
Sch. Effie M. Morrissey, 50,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10,000 hake.  
Sch. Jorgina, 30,000 haddock, 24,000 cod, 1000 pollock.  
Sch. Clara G. Silva, 45,000 haddock, 23,000 cod.  
Sch. Good Luck, 3000 haddock, 10,000 cod.  
Sch. Adeline, 30,000 haddock, 26,000 cod, 3000 hake, 3000 cusk, 2 swordfish, 800 halibut.  
Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, 45,000 haddock, 14,000 cod.  
Sch. James W. Parker, 12,000 haddock, 26,000 cod, 20,000 hake, 15,000 cusk.  
Sch. Pontiac, 17,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 10,000 hake.  
Sch. Mary, 35,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 15,000 hake.  
Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 21,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 10,000 hake.  
Sch. E. C. Hussey, 5000 haddock, 10,000 cod.  
Sch. Georgiana, 2500 pollock.  
Sch. Annie and Jennie, 2500 pollock.  
Sch. Ignatius Enos, 1500 pollock.  
Sch. Elmer E. Gray, 16,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 6000 hake.  
Sch. Annie Perry, 15,000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
Sch. Natalie J. Nelson.  
Haddock, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$2.50 to \$3; market cod, \$1.75 to \$2; hake, \$1 to \$1.25; pollock, \$1.90 to \$2.25; cusk, \$1.50, halibut 12 cents for white and 10 cents for gray; swordfish, 20 cents per lb.

### Foreign Mackerel Market.

The market for Norways is quiet, and Irish mackerel is moving along steadily with the usual trade, the Fishing Gazette says. While the catch of Norway mackerel seems to be quite good, although the exact number of barrels is not known as yet, the demand has been so exceptionally good and American buyers have been so very eager to secure the fish, that fishermen have advanced their prices. In fact, our agent reports that fishermen have withdrawn from the market and are not ready to sell on the present terms. The catch of Norwegian sea packed mackerel landed in Norway and salted for export to the United States for the week to September 14, 1912, amounted to 2,739 bbls., and the total landed to that date for the season was 34,890 bbls. The catch up to September 18 amounted to 35,032 bbls., against 36,531 in 1911. At Boston, October 1, there were received 175 bbls. from Rotterdam.

The Irish mackerel fishing at the Dingle was reported for week to September 16 as 160,000 fish landed, of which 125,000 were cured, the count being 400 to 420. Shipments from Liverpool, September 21, for week to that date are advised as 1581 bbls., and total to date, 1912 spring, 339 bbls.; autumn, 552 bbls. To September 28 the figures, as reported, are shipments for week to date, 2410 bbls., count 300 to 350. The fishing was stated to be fair. At Boston, September 30, 363 bbls. were received from Liverpool.